

Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXVI.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1833.

NO. 15.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAGHER.

CONDITIONS.
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ANNUM.
Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

ADVERTISING.
The terms of advertising are: For a square or less, \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance, 25 cents per square.
All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Rupert & Kownslar, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and settle their respective dues with G. H. Rupert, upon whom it has devolved to close the concern.

G. H. RUPERT,
R. KOWNSLAR.

May 30, 1833.—6t.

G. H. RUPERT
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, at the old stand, a supply of

New Goods,
which makes his assortment good. He is determined to sell cheap; and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.
Smithfield, May 30, 1833.

PLANK.

10,000 FEET prime yellow and white pine PLANK, said by judges to be superior to any brought down the river for many years. Also—a lot of first rate SHINGLES, just received and for sale by
J. F. HAMTRAMCK.
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

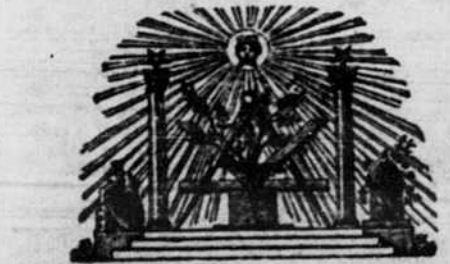
SILK HATS.

FOUR cases very elegant black and white Satin Beaver Hats, just received and for sale by
J. F. HAMTRAMCK.
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

FISH.

25 Barrels No. 1, Bounty Herring, (first run,) 10 bbls. Susquehanna Shad, trimmed and untrimmed, 5 bbls. North Carolina Shad, trimmed and untrimmed, 10 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, just received and for sale by
J. F. HAMTRAMCK.
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

MISSION.



THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Amicable Lodge No. 153, at Snicker'sville, Loudoun county, Va. on Monday the 8th of June, on which occasion an oration will be delivered by Dr. JAMES G. BAXTER, in compliance with a request of the committee, after which, in compliance with a similar request, a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. E. JACOBSON.

The members of the Smithfield, Winchester, Harpers-Ferry and Warrenton Lodges, with all other brethren in regular standing, are invited to attend.
WM. MCKNIGHT,
WM. MCULLOUGH,
JOHN MCKNIGHT,
S. T. CONRAD,
H. ELLIOTT.
Committee.

May 9, 1833.

MISSION.

THE ensuing anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Equality Lodge, No. 136, in Martinsburg, Va. on Monday the 24th of June next. All the neighboring Lodges and all brethren in regular standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER,
GRIFFIN TAYLOR,
PETER GARDNER,
EDMUND P. HUNTER,
HARRISON WAITE.
Committee of Arrangement.

May 23, 1833.

Coach Manufactory.



THOMAS SHEPARD
(Winchester, Loudoun street, a few doors North of the Valley Bank.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, at which places he purchased a general assortment of materials, among which are all sorts of Brass Mounting. He feels assured that he can furnish his work at as low prices as can be had of the same quality in this or any other place. He is now prepared to make, at the shortest notice, any description of CARRIAGES; and when novelty is required he will prepare a drawing to suit the ideas of persons wishing it. Repairs of every description, in his line, done in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. Old work painted with the same care as new, and with dispatch. He has several second-hand Carriages, Barouches and Gigs, which he will sell low. Orders from a distance executed with punctuality.

All kinds of silver and brass plating done at his establishment, in the best and cheapest manner.
April 11, 1833.—1y.

BLANKS

Of great Variety, For Sale at this Office.

J. M. KITT-MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun and Jefferson. The transaction of all business committed to his management will be characterized by the strictest attention and punctuality. His office is on Market-st., Leesburg. April 18, 1833.—1f.

GROCERIES.

JUST received by the subscriber, on Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, 20 Barrels No. 1 Herring, Prime No. 1 Mackerel, Rio Coffee, Java do.
Good Sugar, Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Fresh Teas, &c. &c.
Also—10,000 weight of Prime BROWN, which will be sold on accommodating terms by
R. JOHNSON.
May 23, 1833.—3t.

W. & S. B. Anderson

NOW have their supply of **SPRING GOODS**—in addition to the stock usually kept by them, have a general supply of Carpenters' Tools, and Blacksmiths' Files, Screw Plates, &c. Also, a general assortment of Iron—Cast, Shear, American and English Blister STEEL—Wheel Boxes, Cross Cut Saws, &c. &c.
Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1833.

SPRING GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYES is now receiving and opening his
Spring Goods,
Purchased since the depression in the prices of many articles.
Charlestown, May 2, 1833.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets with a handsome and cheap supply of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public—satisfied they will be found, upon examination, cheap.
JOS. L. RUSSELL & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1833.

LATE ARRIVALS.

THE subscriber has just returned from market with a large supply of
New Spring Goods,
comprising a general assortment of Fancy and Substantial GOODS, not surpassed by any stock either for beauty or cheapness ever offered by him.
B. T. TOWNER.
Shepherdstown, April 4, 1833.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are receiving and opening, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glass, China—and such Medicines as are in common use. We deem a catalogue unnecessary, as most articles used in this section of country will be found in our assortment. Our customers and the public generally are invited to give us a call. We pledge ourselves that no articles of equal quality shall be sold at lower prices, than we will sell them on our accommodating terms for Cash or on Credit.
WM. F. LOCK & CO.
Charlestown, April 25, 1833.

Editors throughout the United States are requested to insert the following notice:
ABOUT three months ago, an individual, who had resided for some time in this city, without taking leave of the family, or notice of his grandfather, a feeble old man, worn down by misfortune, infirmity, and age, whose only means of supporting himself and a helpless family, is his labor as a journeyman printer. In addition to the unfeeling act of leaving his child, he had induced his father-in-law to become his security for one hundred and fifty dollars, which he is compelled to pay by a deduction from his weekly earnings. The object of this publication is to give notice, that if he does not remit the money to pay this debt, however painful it may be, the name of the individual and the circumstances will be published to the world, that others may be on their guard against similar impositions from the same source.
Washington City, 9th May, 1833.

Washington County Bank.

Williamsport, Feb. 21, 1833.
NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of this company, that a further instalment of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on each share of stock is required to be paid in at the Banking House, on Monday the 24th of June next. By order,
GEO. R. MOSHER, Cashier.

April 4, 1833.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

WE wish to purchase, immediately, 25,000 pounds of good clean common WOOL, for which the highest market price will be given.
JOHN N. RIDDLE & CO.
Martinsburg Factory, April 25, 1833.

TIMBER! TIMBER!!!

WANTED, immediately, a large quantity of the following kinds of Timber, in logs:
Yellow and White Pine,
All kinds of Oak,
Poplar, Birds-eye, Curled and Sugar Maple,
Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash,
 Hickory, and Locust.

For timber of this description, the CASH, and a fair price according to length and quality, will be given, when delivered at Harpers-Ferry.

The maple, cherry, and walnut, should be dug up, and the tops cut off about three feet above the forks. An additional price will be paid for the forks and root ends, if dug up carefully.

Scantling, &c. can be furnished to bill at a short notice.
JOSEPH L. SMITH, Sole Agent
for Joseph L. Smith & Co.
July 5, 1832.

Green Spring Factory,
TEN MILES NORTH OF WINCHESTER.

THIS establishment continues to be carried on by the subscriber. Wool will be received in the fleece, and manufactured into
Cloths, Flannels, Carpeting, Cassinets, Linens, Blanketing, &c.

FULLING AND CARDING

will be done at all seasons of the year. The property has lately undergone a thorough repair. A quantity of new machinery has been added, and good workmen employed; and the public may rest assured that their work will be done in the best manner.

Since the destruction of the Brucetown Factory, I have made arrangements to receive work at the stores in that place, and at Mr. Stone's mill on the Opequon. I shall make a trip with a carryall or wagon every week, on Saturday, so that the wool left at either of these places to be carded, will be taken away one Saturday, and returned the next.

GOULD JOHNSON.
Frederick co., May 23, 1833.—3t.

Prepare for Harvest!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand an excellent supply of **CRADLE STUFF, MOWING SNEEDS, &c.** Any work entrusted to his care, will be done at the shortest possible notice. He also pledges himself to work in the very best manner. He will be found at all times at his shop, a few doors west of the Presbyterian Church.
HENRY CROW.
Charlestown, May 23, 1833.

HARVEST! HARVEST!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public, that he is prepared to make **GRAIN CRADLES** in the usual superior style, and to repair old ones at the shortest notice. He will keep a supply from this time until harvest. Those who wish to be furnished, had better apply in time.
WM. CROW, Jr.
Charlestown, May 23, 1833.

TO ROAD MAKERS.

PROPOSALS for the construction of the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Sections of the North Western Turnpike Road, lying west of Romney, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of July, at his Office in the town of Romney, where the field notes and specifications for the construction, may be inspected by those desiring to propose.

Section 2d, commencing at the eastern base of the first range of the Allegany mountain, and terminating at the North Branch of Potomac—distance
Section 4th, commencing at the foot of Wolf Creek Mountain and terminating at the Red Oak Knob, on the top of Laurel Mountain.
Section 5th, commencing at the Red Oak Knob and terminating at Tygart's Valley River.

Section 6th, commencing at Tygart's Valley River and terminating at Clarksburg. Bids for fractions of the respective sections not less than two miles, will be received and acted upon—provided, there be other acceptable bids taking the remainder of the section.

Persons proposing to construct, will also state for what compensation, per mile, they will keep the part constructed by them in repair for one year after the road is finished and passed by the Superintendent.

Bond and security for faithful performance will be required of every contractor. Those desirous of obtaining a contract, are invited to put in their bids immediately, as acceptable bids will be acted on as soon as received.
A. W. McDONALD,
Superintendent.
Romney, May 16, 1833.—7t.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are receiving our **SPRING GOODS**, and invite the attention of our friends and customers.
WM. CLEVELAND & CO.
Charlestown, May 2, 1833.

Bacon and Lard.

THE subscribers have for sale, about 15,000 pounds prime **BACON**, and a large quantity of **LARD**.
W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1833.

Wagon, Carts & Ploughs.

I HAVE one good two-horse Wagon, two Carts, ten of Davis' celebrated Ploughs, assorted sizes. Also, one strong and neat Barouche for sale.
B. T. TOWNER.
Shepherdstown, April 18, 1833.

Susquehanna Herrings

JUST received and for sale by
H. KEYES.
May 9, 1833.

For Rent,

UNTIL the first of April next, the ROOM at present occupied by the Free Press Office.
May 9, 1833.

Chewing Tobacco.

A FRESH supply of Sweet-scented Maryland **TOBACCO**, has just been received. It is of very superior quality, and will delight the lovers of good chewing.
WM. CLEVELAND & CO.
May 9, 1833.

To Advertisers.

It may be well enough to remind advertisers, that all notices, not ordered for any specific number of insertions, are continued until forbid, and charged at 25 cents per square for each and every continuance. This explanation is the more necessary, because, sometimes, persons who give us no directions are wonderfully surprised that we should charge them the usual rates of advertising, after inserting their favors for months. Remember, if a few quarters are expended through inattention, the fault is not ours. It is our business to charge for our labor—in the business of others to say to what extent they are willing to be charged.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.
AN APPEAL

To the humane, in behalf of the Colonization Cause.
In this blest age, when nation, nation vies in noble deeds and generous enterprise; when every sect in Europe's wide domains, Asserts his rights or dares to break his chains; Whilst Liberty, fair daughter of the skies, Spreads her bright wings and over empires flies; May not a bard, by generous impulses fired, (Liberty his theme—by Liberty inspired) Invoke compassion on a fettered race— Columbia's stain—Columbia's deep disgrace.

We boast of freedom—justly do we boast— Tyrants no longer dare invade our coast; Our name's exalted on the historic page— And pride, the honor, of an illustrious age. But, do we (grants itself on freedom's soil) Are there no slaves doomed to incessant toil? Do not our fields with anguish'd groans resound, And vassals' tears and blood bedew our ground? Strange, strange incongruence! that a nation free, Should trace the chains of bitterest slavery!

Brave sons of freedom! liberal as brave, To shed the rays of hope o'er dark despair; To free the bondman from oppressive laws, And share the glory of a virtuous cause. Already on Liberia's peaceful shores, The sable tide of ransom'd vassals pours— Wave after wave in quick succession flows, And quick, the swelling band, an army grows; Give them a leader, an empire shall arise, Prosperous and free, to glad your wond'ring eyes.

Friends of the cross! 'tis your peculiar care, To shed the rays of hope o'er dark despair; To loose the prisoner and the captive free, And swell the deeds of heaven-born charity: At the rude manger where your savior sleeps, No trembling slave his midnight vigil keeps; No sigh attend his joy's—his heart appears— Would't share his joy? determine to be just, Dare to oppress—your pride shall kiss the dust.
THEWSON.

Miscellaneous.

THE AIGULETS OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

A SECRET ANECDOTE.
The annals of gallantry and even romantic fiction, have opened few scenes more strangely brilliant than some of the incidents which mark the rapid but splendid career of that famous Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was the idol minister of two monarchs, and the victim of favoritism.

Certain it is, when Villiers was on his short embassy to France, he dared to become an impassioned lover of Anne of Austria, the consort of Louis Thirteenth. The mysterious interview in the garden at Amiens, is mystically revealed in the verses of Voiture, for poets are great tattlers in the history of love affairs. The Queen, ever a refined coquette, was herself educated by Buckingham's personal fascination. Deeply enamoured of the peerless Englishman, she ventured to give an evidence of her devotion of a very extraordinary nature. The rival of Buckingham, both in love and politics, the subdulous Richelieu, flattered his vengeance that by a bold stroke he would have been enabled to have exposed the testimony of the Queen's frailty to the eyes of the luckless monarch, who was already kindled by inextinguishable jealousies. Richelieu's extraordinary attempt seems to have led to circumstances on the part of Buckingham which may almost render the tale incredible; but when a minister of state degenerates into a romantic lover, and the honor of the *dame de ses pensées* is in jeopardy, we must recollect that it requires little exertion to set in motion all the sources of power, and the whole machinery of state. The particulars are about to relate are strange, but appear authentic; for they are confirmed by a positive assertion in the Memoirs of the Duke de Rochefoucauld. The romantic incident, which has been preserved by a French manuscript, is not indeed to be found among the writers of secret memoirs in our own country, where indeed the secret must have been confined to the two personages, neither of whom would willingly have revealed it to the other; but this did not happen at the Court of the Louvre, where it not only excited a deeper interest than at the court of St. James, but involved the fate, and baffled the designs, of the highest personages who were the actors in this little drama.

The French monarch had presented his Queen with an uncommon present, whose fashion and novelty at the time were considered as the most beautiful ornament worn. It was what the French term *des ferrets d'aiguillettes de diamans*—aigulets or points tagged with diamonds. On the arrival of Buckingham, every day was a festival. Richelieu gave a magnificent entertainment at the gardens of Ruel, the most beautiful in France; the nobility prided themselves on their suppers, their balls, their concerts, and their masquerades. Buckingham danced with all his peculiar graces; the Queen honored him as her partner in what is called a "counter dance," (or as we commonly call it, a country dance.) "And in this English dance opportunities are continually occurring to approach one another, to give and to cross their hands, the eyes, the gestures, timidity or boldness, and a thousand indescribable things are too intelligible, though they pass amidst the silence in which such spectacles are performed, out of respect to the public." This Frenchman describes our obsolete country dances to have been as dangerous as were our waltzes, on their first introduction.

Richelieu was jealously watchful of what was passing; the Countess of Lanoy gave him an account of every thing her prying eyes could see. Under the specious title of *Dame d'Honneur*, our Kings have found means to place near their Queens a perpetual surveillance. But as the Superintendent of the Royal House has private entrees de cabinet at all times, which are not the privilege of the Dames d'Honneur, Madame de Chevreuse passed whole hours alone with the Queen, and the Cardinal, however well informed of the exterior, was very little acquainted with what passed between the Queen and her friend. The French Minister pressed Buckingham to close the negotiation of the marriage of Henrietta, but Villiers had no desire to quit the French Court, always finding some occasion for delay. At length the ceremony was performed with great splendor. In all that had hitherto passed, the Queen had received from Buckingham many proofs of his lively but respectful passion. She certainly was insensible to love, and if she really caught the flame which she herself had lighted up, there is no doubt that her virtue supported her, and that Buckingham departed with all the honorable treatment which a stranger can receive from a great court, and only vexed to re-cross the seas without any other fruits of his love than that of having been listened to with favour.

There was one indiscretion which escaped the Queen. On the evening of Buckingham's departure she sent the Duke secretly by Madame de Chevreuse, the gift she had received from her royal consort, the aigulets tagged with diamonds; and this present, which might have been considered a mark of the magnificence of the Queen, became, by the circumstance of the gift, the pleasure of the mystery, an act of delicate gallantry which charmed the English Duke, and sent him home a happy man. During the journey of Buckingham, the Countess of Clarik, (probably the Countess of Carlisle, for Frenchmen generally spell our names by the ear, which is very bad) somewhat in pique at what she had heard of her straying admirer, had found out a secret way to correspond with Richelieu, who, on his part, had not omitted anything which tended to inflame the English Countess. This great Minister was well known for multiplying all sorts of means to gain intelligence from all the Courts of Europe; his industry never slumbered, and his treasure was never spared. The present which the Queen had made of her aigulets tagged with diamonds had not escaped the vigilant eyes of Dame d'Honneur, and the secret had reached Richelieu. This minister had long watched his opportunity to ruin the Queen in the mind of the King, over whom, indeed, he himself exercised the greatest authority, but which sometimes was blanchied by the Queen. Richelieu wrote to the Countess of Clarik, desiring her to renew her intimacy with Buckingham, and if, in any of the approaching entertainments which would take place on his return, she should observe in his dress aigulets tagged with diamonds, that she would contrive to cut off two or three and despatch these to him. Buckingham was too feeble to resist the studied seductions of his old friend; and the Countess found no difficulty in accomplishing her task. At a ball at Windsor Castle, Buckingham appeared in a black velvet suit, with a gold embroidery; a scarf was thrown over his shoulder, and from a knot of blue ribbons hung twelve aigulets tagged with diamonds, flaming their hues on the surface on which they played. When Buckingham had retired home from the ball his valets de chambre perceived that two of the twelve aigulets were missing, and they convinced him that these had not been dropped by accident, but had positively been cut off. There was something in his recollection of that evening, which bred suspicion. He felt conscious that whoever had done this had some latent motive. The secret history of these diamond aigulets could only be known to their wearer, yet, notwithstanding, and as it were by intuition, he thought that the honour of the royal giver might, in some mode or other, be concerned in possessing these twelve aigulets entire. He decided that, notwithstanding the artifice of the cunning purloiner, he would prevent any design, if there were any, of the enemies of the Queen that the number should not be diminished. With his extraordinary rapidity of conception, Buckingham struck out a gigantic scheme, which no one less than a Minister of State and a most romantic lover could have executed. Early in the morning, couriers were despatched to close the ports, and neither a packet boat with the mail nor any vessel sailing for France were suffered to depart. At that moment, when the Rochelleurs were waiting for the promised reinforcements from England, an universal panic struck both nations, and war seemed on the point

of declaration. However, this sudden cessation of national intercourse was only to gain a single day, at which celebrated jeweller might, at any cost, and with all his skill, procure two aigulets tagged with diamonds, of the same size and appearance of the remaining ten. What cannot such a man and such means effect? The work was finished; and the following day France and England, were at peace. The ports were re-opened, and Buckingham despatched a secret messenger to France, who conveyed the twelve aigulets tagged with diamonds to the hands of Madame de Chevreuse. He acquainted her with his recent adventure, and communicated his suspicions of the Countess of Clarik, who was frequently by his side during the ball, and with whom he had danced. He requested that the Queen would receive back what he himself valued most, lest any concealed mystery should prove ruinous to her quiet. The precaution was not useless; for as soon as Richelieu had received the two tags sent him in by the Countess of Clarik, this Minister, who was trying to ruin the Queen in the King's favor, and the royal jealousy had already broken out on her intercourse with Buckingham, now hit on what he had concluded to be certain triumph. He put into the King's hand to request the Queen would dress herself more frequently with the diamond aigulets, for that he had been secretly informed that she valued his present so lightly as to have given it away, for that an English jeweller had offered to sell him two of these aigulets.

The blow aimed by Richelieu rebounded on himself. The Queen, affecting no surprise, with apparent simplicity commanded instantly that her casket should be brought, and opened by the King. He had the satisfaction of counting the twelve aigulets tagged with diamonds, and seeing the Queen more beautiful than ever by wearing the gift on that day. Her Majesty had also the satisfaction of learning that the King severely reprimanded Richelieu for his perpetual suspicions and his false intelligence; and Richelieu doubtless must have astonished the Countess of Clarik, by return of post, in expressing his indignation at being so inconceivably mystified.

It is well known that both in the British Senate and among the British people there were many who disapproved of the War on the part of the mother country and wished success to the colonists. Among the latter was the Rev. Mr. Thom, Minister of the parish of Govan, near Glasgow. In his pulpitations he sometimes inveighed against the war with a freedom which in those days was allowed to pass unnoticed by "the powers that be," but which, if similar freedom had been taken at a later period of England's history, when the Tories were endeavoring to retain the unjust encroachments they had made upon the rights of the people, would have been visited with severe "pains and penalties." The chief occasions chosen by this renowned preacher for giving utterance to those political sentiments, were upon the annual fast days appointed by the King, that prayers might be put up over all the Kingdom for the success of his Majesty's arms. At such times Mr. Thom was sure to have an overflowing audience, drawn from a circuit of thirty miles round his church. At the Peace, on a day appointed by royal authority to be observed by the whole nation in fasting and prayer, and giving thanks to God for the restoration of the blessing of peace, Mr. Thom, after reading a text to be expounded, thus began his discourse: "My friends we are called here to-day by Royal Proclamation, to give thanks to the Lord for the loss of thirteen American Provinces. We are also to express our sincere gratitude to God for the loss of one hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens. And we are farther to pour out our devout aspirations of gratitude to the Almighty for the addition of one hundred millions (of pounds sterling) to our national debt." And after this striking exordium, the Rev. gentleman proceeded with his discourse.

With what devotedness of affection would her father regard his child, as she steps forth into a world, over the wide surface of which his name has spread! Byron's deep affection for "the sole daughter of his house and heart," always struck us as strong for many, very many, of his faults as a man. How touching the stanzas addressed to her in Child Harold, closing with
Sweet be thy cradle-dreams—o'er the sea
And from the mountains where I now reside,
Fain would I wait ready blessing unto thee;
As, with a sigh, I deem, thou might'st have been to me.

They are the very heart-records of a fond and affectionate—even if erring—father. But he sleeps well. He will be remembered with "his land's language"—long after the events which attend the burying upon London of the child, whose name he has immortalized, shall have been forgotten.

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As, with a sigh, I deem, thou might'st have been to me.

They are the very heart-records of a fond and affectionate—even if erring—father. But he sleeps well. He will be remembered with "his land's language"—long after the events which attend the burying upon London of the child, whose name he has immortalized, shall have been forgotten.

It is well known that both in the British Senate and among the British people there were many who disapproved of the War on the part of the mother country and wished success to the colonists. Among the latter was the Rev. Mr. Thom, Minister of the parish of Govan, near Glasgow. In his pulpitations he sometimes inveighed against the war with a freedom which in those days was allowed to pass unnoticed by "the powers that be," but which, if similar freedom had been taken at a later period of England's history, when the Tories were endeavoring to retain the unjust encroachments they had made upon the rights of the people, would have been visited with severe "pains and penalties." The chief occasions chosen by this renowned preacher for giving utterance to those political sentiments, were upon the annual fast days appointed by the King, that prayers might be put up over all the Kingdom for the success of his Majesty's arms. At such times Mr. Thom was sure to have an overflowing audience, drawn from a circuit of thirty miles round his church. At the Peace, on a day appointed by royal authority to be observed by the whole nation in fasting and prayer, and giving thanks to God for the restoration of the blessing of peace, Mr. Thom, after reading a text to be expounded, thus began his discourse: "My friends we are called here to-day by Royal Proclamation, to give thanks to the Lord for the loss of thirteen American Provinces. We are also to express our sincere gratitude to God for the loss of one hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens. And we are farther to pour out our devout aspirations of gratitude to the Almighty for the addition of one hundred millions (of pounds sterling) to our national debt." And after this striking exordium, the Rev. gentleman proceeded with his discourse.

With what devotedness of affection would her father regard his child, as she steps forth into a world, over the wide surface of which his name has spread! Byron's deep affection for "the sole daughter of his house and heart," always struck us as strong for many, very many, of his faults as a man. How touching the stanzas addressed to her in Child Harold, closing with
Sweet be thy cradle-dreams—o'er the sea
And from the mountains where I now reside,
Fain would I wait ready blessing unto thee;
As, with a sigh, I deem, thou might'st have been to me.

They are the very heart-records of a fond and affectionate—even if